

Question	Answer(s)
hello, Do you have an Environmental Product Declaration in Peru ? and its system?	No, unfortunately we are behind on that. Having said this, product declaration is being developed for coffee together with other LATAM nations.
How are the efforts to develop a data base of the resources of an area to improve the standard of living the local population ? Please describe it, thank you	This is indeed a relevant question for applying LCA in a developing country context and we should actually be talking LCSA (incorporating social LCA with environmental LCA) if we are to capture all aspects of sustainability. But at the broadest level, development decisions need to be based on data, for which (at the very least) LCA can supply the environmental dimension.
What challenges did you face from industry in Peru in providing the data?	The main challenges are usually linked to the fear of making data public. However, making previous workshops with the sectors allowed us to get directly to them and explain in one-day meetings how we work and the advantages of having the data available. Even so, many companies are scared of sharing environmental data, since they think the national government could use this against them.
Ian (Peru), how did you engage industry partners for data collection?	We engaged industry partners always with the support of the Ministry. It was also important to do previous workshops explaining the methodology and engaging directly with them. This allowed us to generate better alliances with the sectors.
But are your LCIs fully based on primary data or a mixture of primary data and ecoinvent data?	Regarding Peru, we have collected all foreground system flows with primary data. Ecoinvent data is only used to link with the background flows; The Cornerstone project is Rede ACV's first phase to contribute to the consolidation of Brazilian inventory databases, both locally and in ecoinvent. It has been structured in two steps: recontextualization and reconnection, with the important buy-in of the Brazilian Petroleum producer (Petrobras) and the National Petroleum Agency (ANP), confirming that our calculations are accurate and reflect reality. 2021 Rede ACV will work on the second phase, which foresees substitution of information by primary industry data.
is it really sustainable to use landscape (and contribute to deforestation) for diesel production ?	thank you for your question! I'd suggest to connect and continue the conversation separately, to detail the Cornerstone Project in the Brazilian Agro context. All attendees are invited! secretaria@redeacv.org.br
'@sonia chapman what about deforestation and use of pesticides at large scale for this diesel production?	thanks for the question. I think you mean Biodiesel, yes?. Our dataset is based on soy oil production that was prepared by

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	Embrapa (with primary data), and the land use change and pesticides was take in account.
Brazil and India being large countries what are the priority metod/s you are using/ willing to adopt in sampling and data collection?	thanks for the question. For this first phase we are adapting ecoinvent datasets with national public data (as national stats and so one) [This question was answered verbally for India]
'@Rajesh: when is the Indian data expected to be ready and for which industries? and is the data going to be publicly available?	Data will surely be available publicly, However, putting a date on its availability for industries is currently uncertain
Is ADAME database available in English and if it is to be purchased or available to everyone? Merci!	yes, it is all in english and available, check our website: https://ecolab.gitbook.io/agribalyse-documentation-en/agribalyse-data/data-access
Vincent Colomb, is there an english version or summary of your software?	yes, it is all in english and available, check our website: https://ecolab.gitbook.io/agribalyse-documentation-en/
Are all of these country specific databases being fed into Ecoinvent so that an international organisation can purchase licence for one database? Or would the organisation operating in Brazil, India, France etc be expected to purchase a licence for all the databases?	thanks for the question. For the Brazilian Cornerstone project, the datasets will be also available in national database SICV (for free) and consequently in GLAD .; no only the Cornerstone project, which will create data for SICV and ecoinvent alike. But the rest are independently operated data 'pools'.
(To all speakers) So the main driver to build a national LCA database is political will? What is the first step before involving the institutions/companies?	[Question answered live]
'@Vincent Colomb, Do you calculate total amount of food wasted for each supply chain streams....	Yes, we make some hypothesis about food losses at each step of the production chain. It is all explained in our methodology report
Thank you Vincent! Really interesting and important direction to everybody. What is the difference between LCA and LCI? Merci	Life cycle Inventory (physical flows), Life Cycle Indicator. Check ISO norm if needed; Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) is the first part of the LCA process that provides physical flows according to a specified reference flow (e.g. kg SO ₂ per product unit) whilst the LCA is the full process up to an impact level, (e.g. acidification potential per product unit)

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Other question on livestock: should companies evolve to primary data than LCA? when do you think the emissions calculations will evolve for primary data?	primary data is always more accurate. but it takes time and money to collect, so it depends the aim of the company. Also PEF defines which data should be collected as primary, there is a PEFCR for dairy product, it is a useful tool.
Any best practices of LCA that can be transferred from advanced economy to development economy?	<p>Regards National LCA databases, the Guidance report aims to do this (not particularly directed at transferring advanced to developing but definitely inter-regional sharing of experiences).</p> <p>I also suggest you connect to the Life Cycle Initiative Twitter and Linkedin pages where we will publish a short video that summarises the experience of 6 countries developing Roadmaps for their national LCA database.</p>
How do you ensure that issued data is actually correct. ?	<p>In Agribalyse we implement a review process before publication, with internal and external reviewers. In brief, review has been done at the database level and by categories (to find outliers), and then with random sampling. Once data are published, best reviewers are users...and we make updates;</p> <p>Unfortunately for the Peruvian database we do not have a huge peer review scheme that allows us to have experts to review the datasets periodically. What we try to do is to allocate some funds of the project that produces the datasets for an external peer review, but this is not always possible.</p>
What are the QA procedures that you undertake before you actually publish data?	
Where does the QA happen ?	
Hello, can you better explain if Data Quality Ratio in Agribalyse refers to the comparison of same products but of different quality? thanks	DQR is the quality indicator for data, to indicate how representative is your data (geographic, technic, etc.) It is all explained in PEF documentation.
Looking forward to hear some inputs on the methodological guidelines available for building simplified national LCA database. Thanks and regards. Sivakumar Palaniappan, India	The ' Shonan Guidance ' provide guidelines and principles for building LCA databases. This, along with the Technical Helpdesk for LCA Databases should get you off to a good start; but also to note an excess of simplification could be counterproductive.
how did you collect such data from different industries probably are not willing to give out any data?	if industry don't want to give data, you can always provide a default data (a bit pessimistic), then industry will be more willing to contribute after and give better data.
I would like to know how can we depend or generalise secondary and primary data sources developed when we carry out an LCA assessment? I am from Cement Industry. Thank you	the general approach is to use secondary data to "fill the gaps" in primary data, e.g. for cement it might be the limestone mine, but use primary data wherever you have it, e.g. for the kilns, and to gradually increase the proportion of primary data (preferably

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	<p>basing this on targeting those inputs that are contributing the most to impacts)</p>
<p>Please share any experience on how to link or an importance of national LCA database development and development of National Ecolabeling scheme</p>	<p>We are actively working on a broad ecolabeling scheme for food in France. I don't have documentation in english unfortunately at the moment, but the information can be found here;</p> <p>The synergies between the two could definitely be pushed forward. In the case of Peru, we are trying to do exactly that for the coffee producing industry, but we are still unclear on how this synergy will finally look like.</p>
<p>How future energy transition scenarios influence on data quality over time?</p>	<p>Indeed evolving energy mixes have a big impact over time. You will see that that's why in the Guidance report there is a strong emphasis on the need to have a plan to update datasets regularly (a database is not a once off effort)</p>
<p>what would be the best approach to develop national level characterization model specially to determine endpoint impacts</p>	<p>This is an interesting point, although I don't think GLAM is going in that direction.;</p> <p>I would not recommend to make national characterisation method. It demands a lot of expertise, and it is not in line with LCA « framework » I would say. It is better to work on regionalisation of flows and international but spatialized characterisation methods like Aware.</p>
<p>How do you see developing an LCI database of energy and transport sectors, especially for the coming electric vehicles technology? and how do you engage the stakeholders, given the uncertainties of this technology?</p>	<p>The bigger databases have electric mobility in already and it is certainly a sector that will be increasingly needed by everyone (as an aside, having a good dataset on electricity mix is probably the very first dataset for any national database).</p>